



Salmon-Challis N.F. Incident Organizer

Incident Name	
Incident Number	
Fire Code	
Other Code	
Unit	

IC Time & Date	
IC Time & Date	

Containment Date & Time	
Control Date & Time	
Final Size	

Directions and Intent:

MOST INCIDENTS ONLY REQUIRE FILLING OUT THE FIRST FEW PAGES - i.e., TYPE 4 AND 5 INCIDENTS. (In these situations, fill out afterwards when doing your AAR.)

- Intended to provide the IC with a format and focal point to begin processing an incident that is emerging. (Start to plan the fight – delegate – instead of fighting the fight and possibly losing your situational awareness as IC.)
- Use until an Incident is out or operating on an IAP.
- Serves as an Incident Workbook used in conjunction with the Incident Response Pocket Guide, Redbook or Fireline Handbook.
- Red-blocked items are required to be filled in for 30-mile accident prevention (Forest Service).

IC Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

IC Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Initial Attack Fire Size-Up							
Fire Name:			Fire Number		DOI:		
					USDA:		
IC Name:					State:		
Descriptive Location:							
*Arrival Date:				Time:			
*Legal:		Township	Range		Section(s)		
*Coordinates:		Latitude			Longitude		
		UTM:	E:		N:		
Reported by:							
*Estimated Size:			acres		Ownership:		
Estimated Containment		Date:			Time:		
Estimated Control		Date:			Time:		
Fire Investigator? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, on order				Name:			
Resources Responding (use resource summary on next page to record this data):							
Initial Fire Size-Up							
*Are any structures threatened? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - specify:							
Does the fire constitute any control problems? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - specify:							
Are additional resources needed? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - specify:							
*Hazard(s):							
*Spread Potential:	1. Low	2. Moderate	3. High	4. Extreme			
*Character of Fire:	1. Smoldering	3. Running	5. Torching	7. Crown/spotting			
	2. Creeping	4. Spotting	6. Crowning	8. Erratic			
*Slope at Head of Fire:	1. 0-25%	2. 26-40%	3. 41-55%	4. 56-75%	5. 76+%		
Position on Slope:	1. Ridgetop		4. Middle 1/3 of slope		7. Valley bottom		
	2. Saddle		5. Lower 1/3 of slope		8. Mesa/Plateau		
	3. Upper 1/3 of slope		6. Canyon bottom		9. Flat or rolling		
*Fuel Type:	1. Grass		4. Pinon/Juniper		7. Aspen		
	2. Grass/brush		5. Lodgepole/pine		8. Logging/Thinning Slash		
	3. Oakbrush		6. Spruce/fir		9. Other (specify)		
*Windspeed:		mph		Elevation:		Aspect:	
*Wind Direction	1. Calm	3. NE	5. SE	7. SW	9. NW		
	2. North	4. East	6. South	8. West	10. Erratic		
Today's ERC or BI of Unit, record here:							

*Call into Dispatch Immediately

Incident Objectives

1. **SAFETY** of firefighters and public.

2.

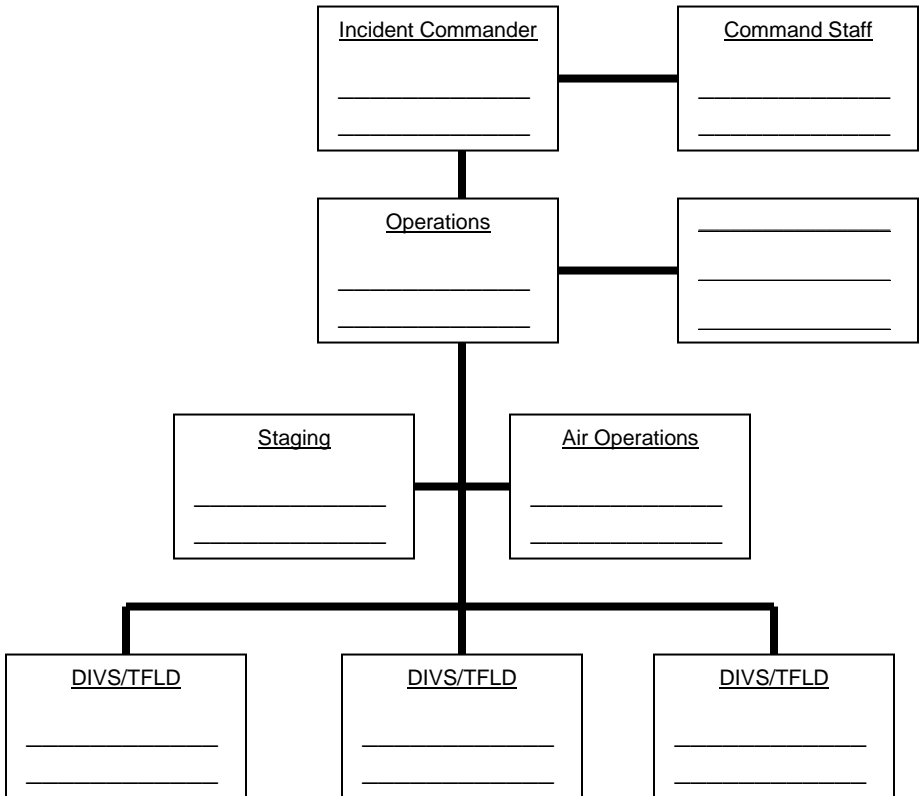
3.

4.

Your goal is to manage the incident and not create another.

(Examples: protect structures, keep fire to east of road, river or ridge)

INCIDENT ORGANIZATION



[illegible]

Radio Frequencies	
Net	Frequency
Command	<i>Rx</i>
	<i>Tx</i>
Support/Dispatch	<i>Rx</i>
	<i>Tx</i>
Air-to-Ground	<i>Rx</i>
	<i>Tx</i>
Air-to-Air	<i>Rx</i>
	<i>Tx</i>
Tac 1	<i>Rx</i>
	<i>Tx</i>
Tac 2	<i>Rx</i>
	<i>Tx</i>

Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment

Part A: Firefighter Safety Assessment

Evaluate the following items, mitigate as necessary, and note any concerns, mitigations, or other information.

Evaluate these items	Concerns, mitigations, notes
LCES	
Fire Orders and Watch Out Situations	
Multiple operational periods have occurred without achieving initial objectives	
Incident personnel are overextended mentally and/or physically and are affected by cumulative fatigue.	
Communication is ineffective with tactical resources and/or dispatch.	
Operations are at the limit of span of control.	
Aviation operations are complex and/or aviation oversight is lacking.	
Logistical support for the incident is inadequate or difficult.	

Wilderness Initial Attack Fire Size Up

(Detection and/or IC to Dispatch for Wilderness Fires)

Proximity to:

- Boundaries
- Admin Sites
- Private Lands
- Old Burns/Barriers

Potential to Escape

Wilderness:

- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Unknown

Fuel Continuity:

- Open
- Broken
- Continuous
- Dense

Primitive Suppression Needs:

- Gravity Sock
- Additional Crosscut Saw
- C Class Crosscut Faller
- Additional Firefighters # _____
- Additional Food or Water Supplies
- Other _____

Mechanized Suppression

Needs:

- Chainsaw
- Pump
- Bucket/Blivet
- Airtanker
- Additional Helicopter
- Items approved: _____

Mechanized

Operations:

Approved
By: _____

Demob Options:

- Trail
- Packstock/Walk
- Jet Boat
- Airstrip
- Helispot

Trail Conditions:

- Poor
- Good
- Excellent
- Trail# _____

Distance to Trail:

- 0-1 Mile
- 1-3 Miles
- > 3 Miles

Stream Crossings:

- 0-1
- 2-4
- > 4

Demob Travel Time:

- 1-3 Hours
- 3-6 Hours
- > 6 Hours

Gear Weight:

- 30-50 Lbs
- 50-100 Lbs
- > 100 Lbs

Firefighter Condition:

- Good (needs day off after I.A.)
- Very Good (day off prior to I.A.)
- Unknown

Weather Outlook:

- Poor (Inclement Weather Likely)
- Good (Expected to remain Favorable)
- Excellent (High Pressure Dominating)
- Unknown

Recommended Demob Based On FF Condition, Weather, Distance, Terrain, and Travel Times

1. Pack stock/Walk (Relay Gear Pick Up Point and Travel Time to Dispatch)
2. Trail (Relay Trail Information and Estimated Travel Time to Dispatch)
3. Jet Boat (relay Travel Time to Pick Up Point to Dispatch)
4. Aerial (Relay Helispot or Airstrip Location to Dispatch)

Recommended Demob: _____

Approved Demob: _____ Approved By: _____ Date: _____
Time: _____

Today's Burning Index: _____

WILDERNESS INTRUSION TRACKING:

Motorized/mechanized

Intrusion Approval: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____

Authorized Mechanized Use	Suppression	Support	Demob	Dates of Use	Number of Uses	Hours of Use
Smokejumper from Aircraft						
Rappeller from Helicopter						
Helicopter Landing						
Helispot Development						
Helicopter Longline						
Helicopter Buckets						
Para-cargo						
Airtankers						
Chain Saws						
Pumps						
Generators						

Fire Report

Incident Commander MUST ensure local Fier Manager receives this report
(see back of form for codes)

Correct Location: T ___ R ___ S ___ Quarter ___ Lat/Long _____
(degrees*minutes'seconds")

Fire Statistics

Statistical Cause _____	General Cause _____
Specifit Cause _____	Class of People _____
Flame Length _____	NFDRS Fuel Model _____
General Cover Type _____	Elevation (feet) _____
Slope (%) _____	Date/Time CONTAIN _____
Reported by _____	Date/Time CONTROL _____
Est. Date/Time of Ignition _____	Date/Time Fire OUT _____
Date/Time of IA _____	Total ACRES Involved _____

Resources Used

Aircraft						
AC Name	AC Type	Arrival Time	Departure Time	Number of Drops		
Ground Suppression Resources						
Resource Name	Unit	No.	Type	Arrived	Released	Total Hours

Submitted By: _____
Home Unit: _____

Phone Number: _____
Date: _____

Statistical Cause:

1. Lightning
2. Equipment Use
3. Smoking
4. Campfire
5. Debris Burning
6. Railroad
7. Arson
8. Children
9. Miscellaneous

Class of People:

1. Owner
2. Permittee
3. Contractor
4. Public Employee
5. Local Permanent
6. Seasonal
7. Transient
8. Other
9. Visitor
0. Not Person Caused

General Cause:

1. Timber Harvest
2. Harvest Other Products
3. Forest Range Management Act
4. Highway
5. Power, Reclamation
6. Hunting
7. Fishing
8. Other Residential
9. Resident
1. Other

Flame Length

Flame length is the distance between the tip of the flame and the ground (or surface of the remaining fuel) midway in the zone of active flaming. Because the flametip is a very unsteady reference, you must estimate the average length over a reasonable period of time. NOT THE FLAME HEIGHT.

Specific Cause:

1. Lightning
2. Aircraft
3. Vehicle
4. Exhaust (saw)
5. Exhaust (other)
6. Logging Line
7. Brakeshoe
8. Cooking Fire
9. Warming Fire
10. Smoking
11. Trash Burn
12. Burning Dump
13. Field Burn
14. Land Clearing
15. Slash Burn
16. Right of Way Burn
17. Resource Burn
18. Grudge Fire
19. Pyromania
20. Smoke Out
21. Insect /Snake Control
22. Job Fire
23. Blasting
24. Building Fire
25. Power Line
26. Fireworks
27. Playing w/ Matches
28. Repel Predators
29. Stove Fuel Spark
30. Other

NFDRS Fuel Models:

- A** Annual Grass and Forbs
- B** Brush-Mature, Dense, California Chaparral, >6 feet
- C** Timber- Open, over Story of Conifer or Hardwood w/ Grass and/or Scattered Brush
- F** Brush-moderate, <6 feet
- G** Timber-Dense Conifers w/ Heavy Litter and Down Woody
- H** Timber-Short Needle Conifer, Light Litter and Ground Fuels
- I** Timber-Heavy Slash (25+ t/a)
- J** Timber-Moderate Slash, Clear Cuts or Heavily Thinned Areas
- K** Timber- Light Slash, Light Thinning Under Open Over Story
- L** Perennial Grasses and Forbs
- P** PrimaryFuel is Needle Litter Small Branch Wood, Shrubs and Grasses
- T** Brush- Light, <4 feet Tall, Sage, Stunted Brush w/ Grass

General Cover Types:

10. Annual Grasses and Weeds (mainly cheat grass)
11. Perennial Grasses and Weeds (Bunch Grass, Idaho Fescue)
12. Mountain Meadow Grasses
15. Sage Brush
16. Light Brush (easy Walking through)
17. Medium Brush
18. Heavy Brush (Difficult Maneuvering)
19. Old Growth Timber w/ Understory
20. Old Growth Timber w/ Mixed Brush and Reprod Understory
21. Young Timber (0"-4" DBH)
22. Young Timber (4"-12" DBH)
23. Young Timber (12"-22" DBH)
24. 1-3 Year Old Slash (5-10 t/a)
25. 4-7 Year Old Slash (5-10 t/a)
26. 8+ Year Old Slash (5-10 t/a)
27. 1-3 Year Old Slash (21+ t/a)
28. 4-7 Year Old Slash (21+ t/a)
29. 8+ Year Old Slash (21+ t/a)
30. Litter/Downfall (5-10 t/a)
31. Litter/Downfall (11-20 t/a)
32. Litter/Downfall (21+ t/a)
33. Pinion/Juniper
34. Non-forest Fuels such as Dumps, Burning Vehicles, Buildings, Etc.

NFDRS Fuel Model/Cover Type: First enter the NFDRS fuel model, then enter the two-digit number for the general cover type in which the fire was burning

Mapping a Fire

Identify the fire origin with an "X" and Show the section number, roads, creeks, trails, fire perimeter, etc.

Please Complete This Diagram!

Estimating Fire Size

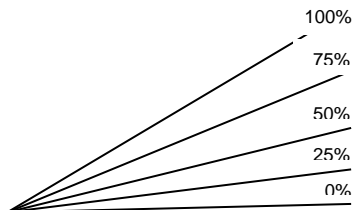
One Chain Equals 66 feet

Any fires less than about 5 chains around is about one-tenth (0.1) of an acre

A fire that is the shape of a circle and is 12 chains around is about one acre FSS



A fire shape that is 18 chains around is about one acre (about 40 chains would be close to 5 acres)



Relative Risk Assessment

Values	Notes/Mitigation		
<u>B1. Infrastructure/Natural/Cultural Concerns</u> Based on the number and kinds of values to be protected, and the difficulty to protect them, rank this element low, moderate, or high. Considerations: key resources potentially affected by the fire such as urban interface, structures, critical municipal watershed, commercial timber, developments, recreational facilities, power/pipelines, communication sites, highways, potential for evacuation, unique natural resources, designated areas (i.e. wilderness), T&E species habitat, and cultural sites.	L	M	H
<u>B2. Proximity and Threat of Fire to Values</u> Evaluate the potential threat to values based on their proximity to the fire, and rank this element low, moderate, or high.	L	M	H
<u>B3. Social/Economic Concerns</u> Evaluate the potential impacts of the fire to social and/or economic concerns, and rank this element low, moderate, or high. Considerations: impacts to social or economic concerns of an individual, business, community or other stakeholder; degree of support for the wildland fire program and resulting fire effects; other fire management jurisdictions; tribal subsistence or gathering of natural resources; air quality regulatory requirements; public tolerance of smoke, including health impacts; potential for evacuation and ingress/egress routes; and restrictions and/or closures in effect or being considered.	L	M	H
Hazards	Notes/Mitigation		
<u>B4. Fuel Conditions</u> Consider fuel conditions ahead of the fire and rank this element low, moderate, or high. Evaluate fuel conditions that exhibit high ROS and intensity for your area, such as those caused by invasive species or insect/disease outbreaks; and/or continuity of fuels.	L	M	H
<u>B5. Fire Behavior</u> Evaluate the current and expected fire behavior and rank this element low, moderate, or high. Considerations: intensity; rates of spread; crowning; profuse or long-range spotting.	L	M	H
<u>B6. Potential Fire Growth</u> Evaluate the potential fire growth, and rank this element low, moderate, or high. Considerations: Considerations would include current and expected fire growth based on fire behavior analysis and the weather forecast and/or the ability to control the fire.	L	M	H
Probability	Notes/Mitigation		
<u>B7. Time of Season</u> Evaluate the potential for a long-duration fire and rank this element low, moderate, or high. Considerations: time remaining until a season ending event.	L	M	H
<u>B8. Barriers to Fire Spread</u> Evaluate the barriers to fire spread and their potential to limit fire growth, and rank this element low, moderate, or high. Considerations: If many natural and/or human-made barriers are present, rank this element low. If some barriers are present, rank this element moderate. If no barriers are present, rank this element high.	L	M	H
<u>B9. Seasonal Severity</u> Evaluate fire danger indices and rank this element low/moderate, high, or very high/extreme. Considerations: Fire danger indices such as energy release component (ERC); drought status; live and dead fuel moistures; fire danger indices; adjective fire danger rating; geographic area preparedness level.	L / M	H	VH / E
Enter the number of items circled for each column.			

Relative Risk Rating (circle one):

Low	Majority of items are "Low", with a few items rated as "Moderate" and/or "High".
Moderate	Majority of items are "Moderate", with a few items rated as "Low" and/or "High".
High	Majority of items are "High"; A few items may be rated as "Low" or "Moderate".

FIRE UPDATE REPORT		
Date:	Time:	Size (acres)
Active perimeter (%)	Containment (%)	
Current Fire Behavior (actively burning, flame lengths, smoldering, creeping, etc.)	Fuel Types (Fuel Models, grass, brush, timber, duff, large/small diameter logs, etc.)	
Plans for the current and next operational period	Resources currently on scene	
	Resource needs for the current and next operational period	
Logistical needs for the current and next operational period	Specific concerns (administrative, risk management, etc.)	
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Date:	Time:	Size (acres)
Active perimeter (%)	Containment (%)	
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Plans for the current and next operational period	Resources currently on scene	
	Resource needs for the current and next operational period	
Logistical needs for the current and next operational period	Specific concerns (administrative, risk management, etc.)	

SUMMARY OF ACTIONS (ICS 214)

[illegible]

Spot Weather Observation and Forecast Request

1. Name of Incident or Project	2. Control Agency:	3. Request Made	
		Date:	Time:

4. Location: (Township, Range, Section)	5. Drainage Name:	6. Exposure / Aspect
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7. Size of Incident or Project (acres):	8. Elevation		9. Fuel Type:	10. Project On:
	Top	Bottom		Ground Crowning

11. Weather Conditions at Incident or Project or from RAWS:

[illegible]

The Weather Forecaster will furnish the information for block 13

Date/Time:

13. Discussion and Outlook:

Work Rest Ratio Documentation Worksheet

This worksheet is designed to help the IC document and calculate amount of rest required to meet the Work/Rest guidelines.

- For every 2 hours of work or travel provide 1 hour of sleep or rest.
- IC must justify and document work shifts exceeding 16 hours and those that do not meet the 2:1 work/rest guidelines -- see below.

Date	Operational Period Start Time	Operational Period Stop Time	Total Hours Worked	Rest Time (document hours when employee or module rested)
Approval for shift lengths exceeding 16 hrs given by:			Date/ Time Approval Given:	
IC Signature:			Date:	

After Action Review		
INCIDENT NAME:		IC:
DATE:	Incident Complexity:	
CRITIQUED BY: (Names of attendees)		
What was planned? What actually happened? What was the difference, if any, between questions one and two? What can you do different next time to meet objectives?		
AAR Leader Signature:		Date:
Reviewed by:		Date:
COMMENTS:		

NOTES:

[illegible]

Establish Presence as IC

Maintain Situation Awareness

Operate as a dedicated IC

Provide Briefing

Develop Action Plan